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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA  
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9 In re:

10 XYIENCE, INCORPORATED,  
a Nevada corporation,

11 Debtor.

2:11-CV-00772-JCM-PAL

12 XYIENCE, INCORPORATED,  
a Nevada corporation,

13 Plaintiff,

**ORDER**

14 v.

15 RICHARD BERGERON, III, an individual,

16 Defendant.

17 RICHARD BERGERON, III, an individual,

18 Counterclaimant,

19 v.

20 XYIENCE, INCORPORATED, a Nevada  
corporation; FERTITTA ENTERPRISES,  
21 INC., a Nevada corporation,

22 Counterdefendants.

23 RICHARD BERGERON, III, an individual,

24 Appellant,

25 v.

26 ZYEN, LLC, a Nevada limited liability  
company, and FERTITTA ENTERPRISES,  
27 INC., a Nevada corporation,

28 Appellees.

1 Presently before the court is appellees' Zyen LLC and Fertitta Enterprises, Inc.'s motion to  
2 dismiss appellant Richard Bergeron, III's appeal pursuant to 28 USC § 158. (Doc. #6). Appellant  
3 has responded (doc. #11) and appellees have replied (doc. #12).

#### 4 I. Background

5 The long and convoluted procedural history of the present case is well-known to the litigants.  
6 Thus, a short statement of the of the history suffices for the purposes of deciding appellees' motion.

7 On July 18, 2007 Xyience Incorporated filed its complaint against appellant in Nevada state  
8 court. Six months later, on January 18, 2008, Xyience filed a voluntary Chapter 11 petition in the  
9 United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada. Three months after the bankruptcy filing,  
10 on March 20, 2008, Xyience removed the state court litigation to the bankruptcy court, thereby  
11 commencing the adversary proceeding at issue in the present motion.

12 On January 21, 2009 appellant filed an amended motion for Rule 22 and Rule 9011 sanctions  
13 (the "amended sanctions motion") requesting sanctions against the parties and attorneys in the state  
14 court litigation and other entities that had not made any appearances in that action, including Zyen  
15 LLC. The amended sanctions motion sought \$150 million. On February 10, 2009 appellee Fertitta  
16 Enterprises filed its opposition to the amended sanctions motion.

17 On November 19, 2010 – while the amended sanctions motion, Fertitta Enterprises'  
18 opposition, and other related motions remained pending before the bankruptcy court – appellant filed  
19 a motion seeking leave to amend the amended sanctions motion ("leave to amend motion").  
20 Appellee Fertitta Enterprises filed an opposition to the amended sanctions motion. On February 10,  
21 2011 the bankruptcy court denied the leave to amend motion. In response, appellant filed the instant  
22 appeal, seeking to have this court reverse the bankruptcy court's order denying the leave to amend  
23 motion.

#### 24 II. Discussion

25 An appellant may take an appeal, as a matter of right, only from "final judgments, orders,  
26 and decrees." 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1). As for what constitutes a final judgment or order, this  
27 circuit has "'adopted a pragmatic approach to finality in bankruptcy cases.'" *In re AFI Holding,*  
28 *Inc.*, 530 F.3d 832, 836 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *In re Lazar*, 237 F.3d 967, 985 (9th Cir. 2001)).

1 Unlike civil actions where an entry of judgment usually ends the litigation, “in bankruptcy, a  
 2 complete act of adjudication need not end the entire case, but need only end any of the interim  
 3 disputes from which appeal would lie.” *In re Slimick*, 928 F.2d 304, 307 n.1 (9th Cir. 1990).  
 4 “[A] bankruptcy court order is final and thus appealable where it 1) resolves and seriously affects  
 5 substantive rights and 2) finally determines the discrete issue to which it is addressed.” *AFI*  
 6 *Holding, Inc.*, 530 F.3d at 836 (quoting *In re Lazar*, 237 F.3d at 985); *see also In re Brown*, 484  
 7 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2007) (“[A] disposition is final if it contains 'a *complete* act of  
 8 adjudication,' that is, a full adjudication of the issues at bar, and clearly evidences the judge's  
 9 intention that it be the court's final act in the matter (quotations omitted).

10 The February 10, 2011, order was not final under these standards. The leave to amend  
 11 motion neither affected substantive rights nor finally determined the discrete issue to which it  
 12 was addressed. *See AFI Holding, Inc.*, 530 F.3d at 836 (quoting *In re Lazar*, 237 F.3d at 895).  
 13 When the bankruptcy judge denied the leave to amend motion, it was not a “complete act of  
 14 adjudication” because it did not evidence any intent that it be the court's final act in the matter.  
 15 *See In re Brown*, 484 F.3d at 1120. Rather, the underlying amended sanctions motion (and  
 16 Fertitta Enterprises' related countermotion) remained pending.

17 For interlocutory orders, an appellant must first seek leave to appeal prior to having the  
 18 February 10, 2011, order reviewed by this court. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(3); *Travers v. Dragul*  
 19 *(In re Travers)*, 202 B.R. 624, 626 (9th Cir. B.A.P. 1996). Construing appellant's motion for  
 20 leave to appeal in forma pauperis broadly, as this court must given appellant's status as a pro se  
 21 litigant, *see Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976) (a document filed pro se is “to be  
 22 liberally construed”), this court finds that though appellant may have requested leave to amend,<sup>1</sup>  
 23 there is no basis for granting such leave.

24 Granting leave to appeal an interlocutory order is appropriate if: (1) the order involves a  
 25 controlling question of law where there is substantial ground for difference of opinion, and (2)

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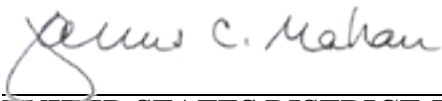
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 28 <sup>1</sup>Appellant's motion contains the sentence, “Bergeron should be allowed leave to appeal as well as leave to amend the outstanding and yet to be heard Rule 9011 sanctions motion that this appeal is directly related to.” *See* Def.'s Mot. for Leave to Appeal In Forma Pauperis at 4:21-23.

1 when the appeal furthers judicial economy because it materially advances the ultimate  
2 termination of the litigation. *In re Travers*, 202 B.R. at 625 (citations omitted). Here, there is  
3 neither a substantial ground for difference of opinion regarding a controlling question of law nor  
4 a benefit to judicial economy. The leave to amend motion was straightforward, requesting the  
5 bankruptcy court use its discretion and allow appellant to amend a motion that had been pending  
6 before the court for several months, during which, appellant continuously attempted to  
7 improperly present additional and new evidence. The bankruptcy court exercised its discretion to  
8 deny the motion, and this court does not find that such denial was an abuse of discretion. The  
9 bankruptcy court's order did not, therefore, involve a controlling question of law where there was  
10 substantial ground for difference of opinion. Moreover, a reversal on the leave to amend motion  
11 will not advance the efficient resolution of the litigation, but merely enable appellant to amend a  
12 sanctions motion that is already pending before the bankruptcy court. Therefore, this court finds  
13 that there are no proper grounds to grant appellant leave to appeal the bankruptcy court's  
14 February 10, 2011 interlocutory order.

15 Accordingly,

16 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that appellees' motion to  
17 dismiss appellant's appeal (doc. #6) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

18 DATED: August 24, 2011.

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21 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**